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THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

The Occupation of Santo Domingo.

The information that the United States has assumed virtual control of the Republic of Santo Domingo will not create the least surprise, and only a passing omment. The inevitable logic of our Monroe doctrine, in its modern interpretation, is that the United States shall qualify as guardian of all republics of the Western Hemisphere that may come under disabilities in the practice of selfgovernment, and thereby be involved in trouble with European nations.

It is plain that we either have to let these sovereign and independent republics take the consequences of their own conduct, or we have to take the consequences for them, and, as a consequence, take them under our own control, "pendente lite," as it were.

The ripest, or rather the rottenest of these Western mushroom republics is that run by the negroes of Santo Domingo. That wretched political body lins been a reproach to humanity and much more to civilization since the negroes rose in insurrection and murdered the whites and mulattoes over a hundred years ago. From time to time we have had the

stories of travelers who have visited that beautiful country recounting the dogradation fetichism and even cannibalism of tions and the atrocities co: unitted on each other. As long however as they killed or ate each other it was no the art of borrowing money from Europeans and gave liens upon their revenues. and then, of course, defaulted, and the were taking steps to get a foothold in the island, then the United States had to consider whether it was a good thing for this country, in view of our interests on the Gulf of Mexico, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in Panama, to have any foreign country establish itself in such a point of advantage as that of fered by Santo Domlifgo, just on the highway between the castern ports of the United States to the Panama canal. The interest of the negroes of Santo Domingo became instantly swallowed up in the great question of having a European government establish itself in Santo Domingo without any limit upon the time of its slay. It is useless to talk about avoiding entangling alliances and foreign complications when we have serious interests to protect, and, for one, we are heartly glad that the United States has taken hold of Santo Domingo, and trust that it will never again fall under the administration of those barbarians, who have

senerations, The South has taught the United States effectively how to manage negroes when they are in the majority, and we have no idea that the Dominican negroes are any better, or as good, on the whole, than the worst we have on the sea coast of South Carolina, or in the delta of the Missis-

The only asionishment is that these negroes were able to borrow \$32,000,000 from the money-lenders of Europe. How long, if ever, it will take to settle this debt from the revenues of Santo Domingo is problematical; but it is quite certain that there will have to be a new population before the United States lets go the island, if ever.

Russian Autocracy.

"The right of the British subject to pe tition the sovereign or House of Parliament for the redress of gricvances," says a writer on that subject, 'is a funda mental principle of the British Constitution, and has been exercised from very early times. Since the revolution of 1688 the practice has been gradually introduced of petitioning Parliament, not so much for the redress of specific grievances as regarding questions of public policy."

The Constitution of the United States. like that of Great Britain, guarantees to every citizen the right of petitioning for a redress of grievances. The first amendment of our Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibit a free exercise thereof; or of prohibiting the freedom of speech or of press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government

for a redress of grievances." It was the denial of this right that was the immediate cause of the riot in Ht. Patersburg on Sunday. The strikers had drawn up a pathetic petition to the Czar, asking him to redress their wrongs. They seemed to have implicit faith in ton spinners, cotton could be successfully

The Times-Dispatch. him: they appointed a delagation from their numbers to take their petition to the Winter Paince, at the same time praying that the Caar would meet the delegation there and hear the prayer of the workman, They proposed to go in peace and without arms or any demonstration of force. Father Gopon, a priest who had espoused the cause of the strikers, proposed to lead them in the sign of the cross, but the strikers were informed that they would not be permitted to visit the palace, and that in no event would the Czar mout them to hear what they had to say. It is no wonder that when this request was peremptorily denied; when the men were informed that they would not be allowed the poor privilege of approaching their ruler and calling his attintion, through petition, pant and enraged, and reserted to acts of violence. Nothing could better the people are supreme; the people are sovereign, the people control the government; and while they may not, within they have created, they have the right reserved unto themselves in the Constitution itself to assemble and discuss any matter pertaining to them, and however few in number and however humble

But in Russia the case is reversed. The Czar is the supreme ruler; the Czar is ernment; the Czar's word is law; the government does not exist for the people, but rights, such as they are, which the people enjoy are by grant and favor of the government; they have no parliament or congress in which their representatives behalf. They have no voice in electing the ruler. He rules by inheritance, and to son. Recently representatives of the people did assemble and draw up a petition to the Czar, and he received it; but they did not dare assemble until they had first received the Czar's permission, and after their petition was framed, it was only by his favor that it was prenetition, and when they started to the palace, headed by a priest bearing the cross as a token of peace, they were met by armed soldiers, who mercilessly shot down men, women and children, and the snow upon the ground was made orimson with their blood.

Yet at this very time Russia in a desperate conflict with a foreign power, and is dependent upon the good will and patriotic devotion of her people to enable her to prosecute the war in the Far East.

We do not have to go farther so ascertain why little Japan has thus far been so successful in fighting the war with Russia began no voice of discontent has been raised in Japan, but, on the contrary, her soldiers have shown such devotion to the government as the world has rarely witnessed, each and every man of them deeming it his greatest honor to give his life to his coun-

acter, the devotion, the natrictism, the esprit de corps of its people. Mensured by that standard, Japan is one of the strongest and Russia one of the weakest nations on the globe to-day.

The Whipping Post.

A member of the Massachusetts Legis-Roosevelt and has introduced a bill providing for the institution of the whipping post for wife-beaters in that State.

The objection raised to the whipping post is that it is barbarous and brutallzing; that it is an institution in the spirit of the crude conception of justice that found expression in the tortures inflicted under the old lex talionis, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth;" that it does not tend to reform the criminal and make a better man of him, but brutal.

For these reasons the whipping post was ong since abolished in most civilized communities, and there is great doubt as to the expediency of reviving it even for the punishment of cowardly and brutal husbands who beat their wives. In the highest civilization punishment is not inflicted in the spirit of retaliation. Its object is twofold-primarily to protect society by making an example of lawbreakers that others may be deterred from the commission of crime, and sec-

ondarily to reform the criminal, It may be that a wife-beater can be reformed by lashing him at the whipping post, but the experience of those communities, which have tried it, is that it does not tend to prevent wife-beating, but the rather to protect the wife-beaters. The wife, who would be willing to make a charge in court against her husband when she knew that his conviction meant imprisonment, would almost Invariably be deterred from making the charge if she knew that conviction meant a publie flogging. The cruelty and disgrace of such a punishment for the man whose name she bore, and for the family would prevent almost any wife with ordinary feeling and pride from bringing ner husband to justice under such circumstances She would be far more apt to shield him, no matter how unmercifully se had beattality cannot be a remedy for brutality The whipping post for wife-beaters would be almost sure to defeat its own end.

The Cotton-Growing Industry. The Boston Transcript says that every little island in possession of Great Britain. which has a climate at all suitable to the production of cotton, has been in communication with the colonial office during the last twelve months, and in each case the local colonial administration has been confident that with a little financial, help from the imperial government, and with due support from the col-

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grown within its boundaries. "In a few years' time," adds our contemporary Lancashire would then cease to be de pendent for its supply of the staple or the Southern States and no longer at the mercy of speculators in New York and New Orleans."

A little while ago foreigners seemed to think that the Southern States were unable to produce enough cotton to sup ply the world's demand. There were two or three short crops and the price was abnormally high, but the bouth has de monstrated that under favorable condi tions it can produce all the cotton that the world needs, and when the crop i large enough to meet the domand, th price is sure to fall to a reasonable figure. Southern planters are now com plaining bitterly of the recent drop in the price of cotton, but it may after all be blessing in disguise. It may, and prob ably will have the effect, to discourage experiments in the cotton growing industry on the other side of the ocean. full crop of cotton every year at a fair price to the farmer would be the greatest possible material blessing to the

Senator Stone, of Missouri, is right after the ballot box stuffers and the corruptors of the electorate. According to an old adage about the qualifications of a good thief catcher, Mr. Stone ought to do good work along this line. 'A good authority says there has not been an honest election in the State where, Mr. Stone has been uniformly successful in about thirty years.

ire to reform the whole world. He had better hurry up, if he really wants the ob, for candidates for State offices are getting mighty thick in Virginia, and hey generally attend to that little mat-

King Alfonso is soon to empark on a wife-hunting tour. Young kings have their little courting troubles as well as plain American country youngsters.

A prominent Kentucklan has been sent to jail for threatening to shoot a man. Failure to carry out such a threat is mortal offense in old Kentucky.

Missouri is not altogether as unanimous as it was under Democratic rule The Republican Legislature is in a serlous deadlock.

General Stoessel's parole will not keep him out of business. He will find a plenty to do at home when he gets there.

Opposed to the Library.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—As you are giving space to the advocates of the library, will you allow me an opponent to have a fow lines, to attempt to express my views? I am nothing, if not practical, so what I say will be very plain, Ask the merchants and business men, who pay the taxes, whother they want the library, and they will tell you very plainly. No. The theorists and those who have but little with which to pay the debt of the city, will say, give us the library, no matter what it costs the city. It is an easy matter to spend other peoples' money, but if the library "fiends" had to pay the extra tax forever, to maintain it. I am sure their hearts would be truched—through their pockets—and they would not how! so loud for a library that will forever require \$10,000, or more, to maintain it. We have the State Library and the Rosemary Library, neither of which are "so crowded." I have often gone into each and I have mever seen as many as one dozen people at once in either.

We need good water, good gas, good streets, good police force, and many other of the actual necessaries to make the city even comfortable. Then we need larger school buildings badly, so our children will not be packed in "like herrings in a barrel." Whenever a board or committee asks for an increase for any of the above fanued purposes, the answer is: "We cannot afford it, for we have not the money." Any city should have more pride in keeping within its income than by taking on expenses in the way of liuxires, that they cannot afford. I know personally many of the above fanued purpose, the answer is: "We cannot afford it, for we have not the money." Any city should have more pride in keeping within its income than by taking on expenses in the way of juxires, that they cannot afford. I know personally many of the properties proposed gift of \$100,000 for a library. Let me put it in plain, everyday language, by way of illustration. Suppose a merchant could, by hard work, barely support his family. A stranger from a family, who had i

Our work the best in-sity. Gur prices very much the lowest 50 cards from plate 55c; the cards from plate 55c; the cards from plate, 55c. The us and you'll say 50 per cent on on-grather. All work guesting of besturable 50 centerally and the card of the card o

ENGRAVED CARDS.

January 24th in World's History

_Callus Caligula, the Roman emperor, assassinated by a tribune as he came out the amphitheatre. He was twenty-nine years old and the fourth year of his reign.

Birthday of Publius Aclius Adrian, the Roman emperor. On a visit to Britain he built the famous wall which still retains his name, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith, eighty miles, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into England.

Christian II., King of Denmark, died. He ascended the throne in 1515 and was deposed in 1523.

George Rooke, an English admiral, died. He took the fortress of Gibraltar by surprise 1704, since which it has continued in the hands of the British, and is considered impregnable.

Birthday of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

1761.

The British garrison at Georgetown, S. C., surprised and taken by General Lee.

The French minister, M. Chauvelin, ordered to quit England before the 1st of February.

Lord Hood sailed from England on an expedition against Corsica.

At a dinner complimentary to Charles J. Fox, the chairman, the Duke of Norfolk gave as a teast, "Our sovereign's health, the majesty of the people," for which offense he lost all his offices.

Congress refused to consider reduction of the duty on sugar, holding that it as "unwise" to agitate the tariff quarity to agitate the tariff question.

An Indian war broke out in Arkansas, and United States troops were ordered to the frontier to protect the settlers.

1838.

Defeat of the Indians at Loohe-Hatchee by the United States twoops, under General Jessup; loss of the latter, seven killed and thirty-two wounded.

The United States steamship Maine ordered to Havana.

1801.

Edward VII. proclaimed.

Edward VII. proclaimed.

1903.

A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for a mixed bunal to determine the Alaskan boundary, signed at Washington.

A new system of wireless telegraphy announced by Professor Braun

RUSSIA'S BATTLE FOR NEW ERA

Struggle for Popular Government Began in 1860. When Alexander II. Freed the Serfs.

The domand for a constitutional government in Russia, which has grown by leaps and bounds within the 16x three months, until it is strong enough to enlist 400,000 workingmen in its behalf in the clay of St. Petersburg alone, is not a modern development in the Czar's empire.

From that day, Pebruary 13, 1880, on which Czur Alexander II., in an imperial dectrine of the sovereignty of peoples, the demand for a freer government, for equal rights, for freedom of press, spech and conscience, for the equality of the people, has grown without ceasing.

A exander II, recognized the demand of is people for more liberty by decreeing on March 3, 1881, the total emandipation of 23,000,000 serfs throughout the empire.

First Appeal in 1861. demand for a constitutional gov-

First Appeal in 1861.

In November of the same year the nobles themselves signed a potition asking for a political constitution. Alexander II disregarded it and began a system of reactionary measures intended to suppress the growth of the sentiment for popular government.

Again, on January 25, 1865, the nobles requested the Czar to establish a constitutional form of government and to establish a Parliament, with two Houses of Representatives. Again Alexander, II. decolined.

In March, 1998, the nobles held their first In March 1985, the nobles held their first national assembly to demand an extension of political rights. Although they falled of their general purpose, they received a notable concession for the Russian people—the right of trial by Jury. In 1870 1985 of the Strident agration for popular core property in the Strident agration for popular core property in January for the Young among the Students of the Russian universities was discovered. Its leader was Sergius Netsch. Hundreds of arrests followed, and many of the Students were imprisoned or exiled to Siberia.

Nihilist Terror Begins.

Nihilist Terror Begins.

Nihilist Terror Begins.

The student conspiracy was followed by the Nihilist movement. In the latter part of 1871, immediately after the Paris commune, the "Society of the Drauscinzl" was formed at Moscow, and \$51 1872 the important "Society of the Criticipal" was organized at St. Petersburg, what branches at Moscow, Kieft, Odessa, "Jr., Taganveg and other Russian cities," Both these societies had for their purpose the revolutionary propaganda among the workmen and the peasants.

For five years these Nilight societies prosecuted their work among the workmen and peasants, making little progress. They finally abandoned the offort and again turned their attention 35 the students. again turned their attention of the come o

Assassins Take Up the Work.

Then began the reign of ter-or. Vera Zasuliten (or Sassuliten) in magurated it by attempting the assassington of General Trepoff, then, as now, shiel of the Russian secret police. Her schame was followed by the rapid spread of the rovolutionary propagands at Rieff, Moscow and other largo cities. Whilist trials were in constant progress.

August 18, 1878, General de Mesentzoff, chief of the St. Petersburg police, was assassinated in the surets lh broad daylight. Military law then superseded civil trials.

light. Military RW then adjusted the trials.

December 11, 1878, the students presented a petition to the Czarevitch (atterwards Alexander 111), complaining of grievances, Instead of granting them redress the authorities attacked the students with Cossacks. The students replied with an appeal to the people.

February 22, 1878, Prince Demetrius Krapickine, Governor of Kharitoff, was assassimated. March 23, 1879, an authority was made to assasshate General Drentolen, chief of the St. Petersburg pholice.

Under Rule of Martial Law.

Under Rule of Martial Law.

On April 11, 1879, Alexander II. Issued a ukase establishing martial law in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Klen, Odessa and Warsaw, Aerosts, trials, convictions and executions of Nhillats were of almost daily occurrence.

Con December 1, 1879, began the series of uttemptr to assussinate Alexander II. On that date the imperial train was undernined and air explosion of dynamite vecked the beggage car. No one was hart.

Three days later a revolutionary manifesto was spread broadcast over European Russia, justifying the attempt at the assassination of the Car.

On December 19th a plot to blow up, the winter palace was discovered and frustrated.

On February 17, 1880, another plot to

winter palace was discovered and frustrated.
On February 17, 1880, another plot to blow up the winter palace succeeded, An explosion of dynamite and gun cotton in the guard room under the dining room of the Caur killed eleven soldlers and wounded forty-seven The Caur escaped.
A painte in government circles followed. General Loris Melkoff was appointed president of a supreme executive commission and given almost dictatorial powers to suppress the people's demands for freed, in and a volce in the government.

Melikoff's Plan for Reform.
No man ever tried more faithfully to

Melikoff's Plan for Reform,
No man ever tried more faithfully to
serve the Czar and the people than did
General Loris Melikoff. He told the Czar,
Alexander H., pianity that the people's
demands must be heard.
Becouraged by Alexander H., General
Melikoff drew up a programme of ret,
forms. He urged the Czar to call a constitutional convention. The Czar agreed.
General Melikoff's plan dat not restrict
the autocratte power of the Czar. It
merely provided for a general commission,
to be constituted as follows:
First—The thirty-two provinces were to
elect one or two representatives each, in
proportion to their population. These
representatives were to be elected by the
zensityos.
Second—The municipal assemblies of Sh. representatives were to be elected by the zemsives. Second-The municipal assemblies of St. Petersburg and Moscow were to elect two representatives each, and those of a few other cities one each. Third-Where no local self government ral commission were to be appointed by he government. Fourth—In addition to these there were

Fourth—in addition to these there were to be some members of the commission by imperial appointment.

The general commission was thus to be a body of about 150 members, of whom not more than sixty-eight were to be selected. Assassination of Alexander II.

That was the first great step toward a more popular form of government for Russia over taken. It was approved by Alexander II. on October 25, 1830. On March 13, 1881, Alexander III. was assassinated, and Alexander III. succeeded to

March 13, 1881, Alexander II. was assassinated, and Alexander III. succeeded to the throne.

The Nihilists greeted Alexander III. in a spirit of friendship. In their manifesto issued on March 22d they offered him peace if he would grant a legislative assembly, to be elected by universal suffrage, a free press, free speech and freedom of conscience.

Alexander III. ascended the throne with liberal views. He took up General Loris Melikoff's reform programme with a willingness to carry it out and call a representative assembly. In fact, two days before the Nihilist manifesto had offered Alexander III. peace he had assembled a council of his ministers, at which the Melikoff programme had been approved. It received seven affirmative votes, ugainst five negative votes. Grand Duke Vladimir was among those who voted in the affirmative.

Old Struggle Is Renewed.

Old Struggle Is Renewed.

The influence of the reactionary party, however, led by M. Pobledonotseff, procurator of the holy synod, was strong anough to secure the final defeat of the Melkoff programme.

as struggle between the bureaucraey and the people was renewed. General Loris Melkoff and other liberal members of the ministry resigned, and the reactionary party had full control.

Alexander III., under the influence of the reactionary party, inaugurated a reign of oppression more severe than any yet felt in Russia. General Ignation, chief minister, issued a proclamation on May 23, 1881, declaring for the suppression of the "rebellion." Year after year the struggle continued. The Nihillists resorted to assassination, the government to executions, imprisonments and banishments, General Streinikoff, public prosecutor, was assassinated at Odessa on March 20, 1822. Lieutenant Sudelkin, chief of the St. Petersburg police, and his nephew, were assassinated December 28, 1884.

Plots on Life of the Czar.

Plots on Life of the Czar. In March, 1887, a plot against the life f Alexander III, was frustrated. Two undred arrests followed, of whom seven

hundred arrests tollowed of whole service were executed.

In November of 1887 the stringent restrictions in the studies of the universities led to insubordination among the students. Hundreds of students were arrestdents. Hundreds of students were arrest-ed, and the universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa were closed. The stu-dents, however, continued their agitation for a constitution and popular govern-

ment.
On October 29, 1888, another attempt on the life of Alexander III. was made. The imperial train was derailed near Bork Station, in Southern Russia, and twenty-one persons killed. The Czar himself was slightly hurt.
This attempt on the life of the Czar was followed by still more repressive measures. Count Tolstoi, who had succeeded General Ignalleff as chief minister,

measures, count roisto, who had suc-ceeded General Ignalleft as chief minister, brought in a programme of administra-tive changes, substituting a centralization for local self government, virtually abol-ishing the zemstvos which had been cre-ated in 1814. The programme was so rad-leal and so extreme in its reactionary tendencies that the grand council of min-isters refused to sanction it. Alexander III, however, approved it, and it/went into effect in February 1893.

More Repressive Measures.

Count Tolstoi, the reactionary minister, led on May 7, 1899, and his successor, M. Count Toistol, the reactionary minister, died on May 7, 1899, and his successor, M. Dournovo, continued his repressive policy. On March 5, 1890, Maria Tshebrikova, a popular writer on education, addressed a letter to Alexander III., threatening him with death for continuing to suppress the liberties of the people. She was exiled, and almost immediately fine students of the universities of St. Petersburg, Kleff, and other cities or gainzed demonstrations demanding a more liberal form of government. More wholesale arrests and punishments followed.

For ten years the same struggle continued. The nihillists had dropped into the background, but their demands for popular government were taken up by the student bodies. The burden of agitation was always the same—free speech, a free press, free conscience, a representative form of government, a constitution, a parliament.

Beginning of the Alarm.

Beginning of the Alarm.

In 1901 the popular agitation became so widespread that the government began to show signs of alarm. The year began in auspiciously for the government. First, the holy synod saw fit to excommunicate Count Tolstoi. This act was followed by riots in St. Petersburg, in which the Cossacke charged the crowds and attacked the people with the knout, Seven hundred students were arrested in St.



THE DOCTORS AND MINISTERS.

See what they say about the great value of Otterburn Julinia Water. Dr. W. L. Robinson, of Danville, ears 1 have tried all the waters in Virginia, and have found none so emident as Otterburn Lithia. The five vaters, control on a control of the cont washington, any I have prescribed it in an interest many cases of indigestion. Ridney and liver Troubles, and it has not disappointed lither myself or patients in a single instance. Tresh from springs daily.

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1100 East Main Street.

Potersburg and 1,300 in Moscow, Odessa, and Kharkoff.

The student rice continued through the greater part of 1901, and eventually the Czar, Nicholas II., appointed General Vannorsky, a liberal, as minister of instruction, with permission to grant concessions to the students and to reopen the universities.

Workingmen Are Aroused.

In May, 1902, the workingmen of the cities of Southern Russia went out on a strike, and the situation became so threatening that martial law was proclaimed in five districts. The workingmen struck because they were refused the right to form trade unions.

The year 1903 brought the roadionary party to the flood of its tide. It opened with the downfall of M. Witto-when the control and inspection of factories was transferred to the hands of M. von Plehve, the chief agent of the reactionary party.

Plehve, the chief agent of the reactionary party.

But the demands of the people were making themselves heard. On March, it the Czar abolished the system by which the peasant communities were collectively held responsible for the taxes of their members, and gave the semstvos priority over the State in the collection of taxes. It was agreed later on that the control of all local administrative institutions in a province should be vested in a council presided over by the Governor of the province, and this made it pretty evident that the promised reforms would simply be changes in the direction of strengthening and centralizing the control of the bureaucracy. The petitionary rights of the zemstvos were afterwards seriously curtailed.

People Becoming Bolder.

People Becoming Bolder.

The closing months of 1963 breught in creasing boldness to the people of Russia in their demands for reforms. Labor troubles, combined with strikes, political demonstrations, and revolutionary outbreaks, reached proportions amasing, not only to the government, but to the revolutionists themselves. In the last strike at Rostov-on-the-Don, which took place in the government railway shops in November, 1966, as many as 30,000 people assembled at open air meetings addressed by revolutionary leaders, shouting 'Down with the autocracy!" and cheering for liberty, in the presence of armed gendarmes, and of the military and civic authorities of the city, who did not dare to arrest the leaders or disperse the meetings for over a week.

Revolt Against Bureaucracy.

Revolt Against Bureaucracy. Revolt Against Bureaucracy.

In vain Yon Plehve sought to stem the rising tide of the people's democracy. At the beginning of 1994 the popular movement had become an avalanche, in which nobles, pensants, workingmen, farmers, shopkeepers, and atudents united to sweep bureaucracy out of existence.

The zemstvos moved first. Their representatives met in secret sessions in all parts of the Empire, and a movement was set on foot for a detormined constitutional struggle between the local representative assembles and the central government.

Reaction in Russia, led by Von Pichve, at last was riding to its fall. The disasters to Russian arms on land and sea in the Far East alded to popular movement. Von Pichve was killed by a bomb and Prince Sylatopolk-Mirski was appointed minister of interior.

Then the Zemstvo Congress.

Prince Sylatopolk's appointment as min-

additional zemistvo representatives where required, and creating smaller zemistvo units, capable of dealing directly with the local needs of the peasants.

Third. Equality of all citizens before the law, this touching the much mooted question of peasant equality before the courts.

Fourth. Arranging a scheme of workmen's assurance for the benefit and participation of factory workers throughout the Empire.

Fifth. To secure citizens against arbitrary arrest and to accord immunity from harsh action of the police, except in the cases of persons known to be conspiring to commit overt acts against the stability of the State.

to commit overt acts against the stability of the State.

Sixth. The religious freedom of all subjects of the Empire without respect of creed or manner of worship.

Seventh. For reschiding all unnecessary repressive laws, leaving in force only those designed for the participation of pensants and for the benefit generally of subjects of the Empire.

Eighth. To accord the fullest possible measure of liberty to the press and the removal, as far as possible, of the various restrictive laws.

Under the direction of M. Witte, a number of committees from the grand council of state are now engaged in drawing up laws carrying the Czur's pleages into execution.—Chicago Sanday Tribune.

WON PRIZES.

Richmond People Who Were Successful in National Contest. Successful in National Contest,
During the latter jart of last year the
We lead Spice Company, of Toledo O., offered
\$20,000 in prizes to those who guessed nearest
to the correct number of voies cast in the
recent presidentia contes. The cent sit is
were to use Lion coffee coupons for sending
in their guesses.

The contest was decided a few days age, and
about forty \$5 prizes were won by Richmond
people. J. W. Whitaker won seven prizes, an
Gordon Kelley won twenty-six; W. M. Homes,
Mrs. Ann's Snead John J. H. Kain cach
won two by K. C. W. Mitthewed Won a \$5
n ize; E. M. C. Whitaker won seven work
won two by K. C. W. Whitaker won a
C. Ellrich's, seven prizes; J. R. Anent, of
Gordon Kelley won twenty-six; M. A. Johnson, of
Handok, sign prizes and J. J. Cox, of Roanoke,
iwelve prizes. There are some thirty or forty
other people in Virginia who won \$5 seah"The Riving Squedron."

OUT OF THE CITY

lottesville.

CAN'T GET ENOUGH CARS

Business of Hauling Coal Has Become Enormotis-The Schooner Lawson.

The year 1802 brought a still louder domand for representative government. For the first time in the history of the agintion the workingmen began to organize and to join in the demands for freedom of the people.

A revolutionary demonstration in the Newsky prospect, in St. Petersburg, March 18, was made by the students and the workmen, in order "to make the government acquainted with the demands of the people." As a result of this demonstration ninetr-five students were exiled to Siberia and 500 or more sent to the prisons at Archangel, though later in the year many of these were set at liberty.

M. Silpaguine, minister of the interior, was assassinated April 15, 1962, by an student at Kleft, who afterwards was hanged. Silpaguine was succeeded by Von Plehve, the leader of the resultance of the interior, ary party.

Workingmen Are Aroused.

In May, 1902 the workingmen of the clitics of Southern Russia went out on a strike, and the situation became so threatening that martial law was proclaimed in five districts. The workingmen are refused the day of issue, instead of the case. President George W. Stevens, of the

way Richmond morning papers will obtained to reach many points in Virginia the day of issue, instead of the following day, as is now the case.

This early train will be of great value to Richmond merchants, in enabling them to establish a large mail order business with people of the Valley and of Northern Virginia, and will bring to this city much of the trade now diverted to Washington and Baltimore by reason of the inaccessibility of Richmond under existing schedules and connections. Such a train means much to Richmond. Trade follows the newspapers, and when the Richmond newspapers are enabled to get into the Valley and Northern Virginia the same day of publication, it will mean not only the extension of their circulation, but it will bring to Richmond many country merchants to buy their goods. They try merchants to buy their goods. They will be enabled to get to this city and return to their homes within the same period of time required to go to Balti-more.

Bright Prospects.

With the prospect of the building of a railroad from Richmond to the Ruppa-hannock and the Northern Neck, the outtraffic of one road alone, it may be stated that yesterday the Chesapeake and Ohlo Railroad dumped 56,000 tons of coal at the Newport News plers. This coal is taken almost as fast as it can be delivered by coastwise schooners and steamers, and often a great fleet of schooners and barges are waiting at the plers, while steamers are filling their bunkers.

The Thomas W. Lawson.

Yesterday, among the schooners at the pler, was the Thomas W. Lawson, a gigantic seven-master, the largest fore and aft rigged vessel in the world, awaiting her turn to load, There is one other wessel of the same type as the Lawson. This marine glant is named for the Bostonian of "Frenzied Finance" fame, and he owns a large interest in the craft. The coal-carrying capacity of the Lawson is 8,000 tons, and so wonderful are

ment. Von Plehve was killed by a bomb st. and Prince Svidtopolk-Mirki was appointed minister of interior.

Then the Zemstvo Congress.

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Then the Zemstvo Congress.

Prince Svidtopolk-Sappointment as minister of the interior made the zemstvo congress possible. It assembled at St. Petersburg on November 19, 1904, the first great body of men representing the Russian people that ever gathered to voice the nation's demands for a more popular form of government.

The Czar's answer to the demands of the zemstvos was given in a ukase published December 29, 1904. He promised to refer the following reforms to committees of the grand council of state:

Pirst. A just and equable enforcement of existing laws, with a view to securing the harmonious administration of all the courts.

Becond. Zemstvo representatives where required, and creating smaller zemstvo units, capable of dealing directly with the local needs of the peasants.

Governor Montague spent vesterday in to effic looking after routine business matter answering mail and receiving callers. I Excellency scots to New York to-morrow address Confederate voterans of that elty.



It Seems a Hard Lesson to Learn.

but the economical should study until they master the task. Cheapness in buy-ing a piano means nothing when you get an instrument that will soon wear thin in tone and be a source of ter pay a fair price and get

Stieff Piano If you do you will have an instrument that will be a pleasure and a comfort to you all the days of your

Ilfe. We sell them from \$4.00 to \$5.00 on cash or easy payments.

J. F. DUNBAR, Mgr.,

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